

THE TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19.

Our correspondents will observe that we have made room for several of their favors this morning. Several others, of equal value, will appear as fast as we can make room for them—we trust not, at least, to-morrow.

We publish on our first page a reply to the Communication in our paper a week since on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad controversy, thus enabling our readers to see both sides. Not deeming any further necessary to a fair understanding of the matter, we must decline further communications on the subject.

For an exposition of the causes of the late Railroad Disaster in Massachusetts, an official Statement of the Experts of the United States, Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Controversy, &c., see First Page.

For a Poem by Mrs. Sigourney, and the Report of an important case in Chancery decided by Vice Chancellor Hoffman, see Last Page.

There is no mistake about it: Tammany has actually nominated Isaac L. Varian and Elizabeth F. Purdy to represent this District in the Senate of the State! Let our readers bear in mind that the Senate is by Constitution the very highest legal tribunal known to our laws, and that questions are annually settled by its decisions involving directly the lives and property of all our citizens. Is there one man in the City of New-York who, politics aside, would select these two from among our 45,000 electors as the best calculated to interpret the laws and preside in the highest judicial tribunal? We believe not one.

There are other grounds on which this nomination strikes us as most extraordinary. Varian and Purdy are both members of the old Regency Cabal who have uniformly supported any device to delude and oppress the People which had received the Tammany brand of "regular." No inquiry which "the party" saw fit to perpetrate has ever been too strong for the stomach of either. Mr. Varian, as a member of the Legislature, has voted for the creation of more monopoly Basks than almost any other man living. In 1835, he was Chairman of the General Meeting in Tammany Hall which kicked the Loco-Focos out of the party, turned off the gas-light and left them in darkness. They have since shown how much they deserved the kicking by voting for him three times as Mayor, and will doubtless vote for him again.

The nomination of Alderman Purdy must be specially acceptable to the Catholic voters after the needless contumacy with which he treated their demands and their representative in the School discussion before the Common Council. Still, we have no doubt that he will now sign any thing they ask and cudge the great mass of them into his support. After the election he can do as he pleases about redeeming his pledges, as the Tammany Delegation did in the session of 1835.

Varian and Purdy for Senators! New-York is a great City, and no mistake!

We see a paragraph running the rounds of the journals about a new and more liberal Constitution, which purports to have been adopted in Rhode Island. We wish the fact were so, but the truth is that no Constitution has been adopted. The citizens of Rhode Island who, not being Freeholders, are denied the Right of Suffrage under the Royal Charter which answers for her Constitution, took the liberty to call a Constitutional Convention, elected Delegates thereto, held it and framed a Constitution. This Constitution allows every male citizen over twenty-one, who has lived a year in the State and three months in the town, to vote at Elections; but to vote on a question involving the imposition of a tax the voter must be worth \$150. The Senate is to consist of twelve, the House of eighty Members, fairly apportioned; the Governor to have a veto power, to be overruled by a majority of all the Members elected to each House. Such are the outlines of the proposed Constitution, and a very good one it is; but unless it is adopted by a Convention legally called and elected by the legal voters, it can have no more force than waste-paper. We do hope, however, that the Freeholders will see the propriety of conceding to the just demands of their brethren an extension of the Right of Suffrage.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Although Gov. Porter's majority is very large—probably over 20,000—it indicates no accession to the Van Buren party, but a simple staying at home of Whig voters. Porter's vote will fall some thousands below Van Buren's. We do not believe he has obtained five hundred votes which were cast for Harrison last Fall. But the Whigs of Pennsylvania were paralyzed by the death of Gen. Harrison—whose name was their tower of strength—they were cut up by local feuds as well as the difficulties at Washington. They knew they were to be beaten, and hardly made an effort to avert a defeat which they deemed inevitable.

In the House, the Van Buren majority will be decided, but the Senate we are confident is still Whig. Twelve Whigs hold over, including Gen. Smith of Bucks, who is not much of a party man. The Whigs have this year elected in addition from Philadelphia City 2 Dauphin and Lebanon 1 Bedford and Somerset 1 Allegheny and Butler 1 Crawford and Erie 1 Beaver and Mercer 1 Hold over 11: Total 18 to 15 Loco-Focos. The Opposition pretend to claim Fairly of Crawford as their man—he being a volunteer candidate running against a Whig; but in the first place he is a Whig, and in the second we do not believe he is elected, but that Gen. John Dick, regular Whig, has beaten him. George Darsie, Whig, is said to be elected in the Allegheny District by 51 majority, though Wm. Little, Whig, was also regular candidate. Two Whig tickets were run throughout in Allegheny County, and the result is the election of most of the Van Buren candidates.

The saving of the Senate is important, as it will prevent the Loco-Focos gerrymandering the State for the choice of Members of Congress.

"Z. Y. X." No. 2, on the State Prison Question shall certainly appear soon. It was received in the absence of the Editor at the West, and did not reach him till Saturday. It is a singular medley of truth and error—of unfairness in handling the arguments of the Mechanics and of enlarged views of the proper treatment of felons generally. We assure the author that its appearance has been delayed by no dread of the effect of its arguments, cogent as they certainly are when not invalidated by erroneous assumptions. If we do not happen to have room to expose its mistakes when we publish it, the reader familiar with the subject can hardly fail to detect them.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN arrived at Frankfort, Ky. on Thursday last.

The New Era is "gratified to learn that the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, the distinguished Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, has been invited and will address the next great County Meeting of the Democracy at Tammany Hall." Now there are several matters pertinent to this which we should be "gratified to learn" from the New Era; and in order to do so we ask the following questions, viz:

1. Is it the Charles J. Ingersoll who once published in the Philadelphia papers that "if he had lived in the days of the Revolution he would have been a Tory?"

2. Is it the C. J. Ingersoll whom Gen. Jackson turned out of the office of U. S. District Attorney as a defaulter?

3. Is he the same one whom Mr. Secretary Woodbury reported in 1837 as still a Defaulter to the amount of over \$70,000?

4. Has he yet forked over the aforesaid?—When the Era answers these, we have a few more to ask.

Ohio.—By our Northern Mail, we have advice of the election of the Whig tickets in Ashtabula, Cuyahoga and Portage Counties. On the Ohio River, we have lost a part of the usually close Counties and Districts, but we do not speak of them here, as we expect farther advice by the Southern Mail in season for our Postscript. We have enough already to show that the State has not been suffered to go by default, as many predicted it would. The Whigs were asleep, but they could hardly beat themselves.

The Whigs of Richmond County have nominated MARK WINANS, Esq., a worthy Mechanic and ardent opponent to the present system of State Prison Labor, for Assembly. They will elect him, we doubt not. No truer or more steadfast Whigs are found in the State.

The Whigs of Monroe County have nominated FREDERICK STARR, H. K. HIGGINS and GEORGE STONE for Assembly—all good men and true. Mr. Starr is a Mechanic, his colleagues Farmers. There is no doubt of their election by a handsome majority.

The Whigs of Otsego County have nominated HERST J. CAMPBELL of Cherry Valley, NOEL HARRINGTON of Exeter and PRENTICE BROWN of Hartwick for Assembly.

The Whigs of Clinton County have nominated GEO. M. BENNETT for reelection to the Assembly.

THE REPUBLICAN TIMES, No. 1, a new Whig paper, reaches us from Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio.

VAN BUREN NOMINATIONS.

Cayuga—George H. Carr of Ira for Sheriff; Alvarez Tupper, Vincent Kenyon and John L. Cuyler for Assembly.

Delaware—Orin Griffin and Samuel Ellis for Assembly.

St. Lawrence—George Rodington and Calvin T. Hubbard for Assembly; Alvin C. Low of Canton for Clerk.

Wayne—Theron R. Strong and Dr. James M. Wilson for Assembly.

Monroe—L. E. Langworthy, Henry Martin and Joseph Sibley for Assembly.

Ex-Governor HENRY DODGE, Loco, has been elected Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin by about 500 majority over JOSEPH E. AINSWOLD, Whig. The Whigs have done better than Lenoire, and believe they have carried the Legislature.

Hon. JULIUS C. ALFORD and Hon. EUGENIUS A. NISBET, Members of Congress from Georgia, have resigned their seats, on the plea of ill health. A Special Election will doubtless be held for successors.

Hon. WM. COST JOHNSON, M. C. of Maryland, JOSEPH GALES, Esq. of the National Intelligencer, and ROBERT TYLER, Esq. son and Private Secretary of the President, are now in this City.

PETER ROBINSON, Esq. formerly Speaker of the Assembly of this State, died recently at his residence, Binghamton, Broome Co.

E. R. Biddle, President, and Edwin Lord, Vice President, of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, have been removed by the Board of Directors.

St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst. says—JOSEPH C. BROWN, Esq., has received his bonds, qualified and entered upon the discharge of his duties as Surveyor General for the States of Illinois and Missouri.

Sam. Swartwout is in Washington, engaged in proving that he is not a defaulter by more than half the amount charged to him. He says he shall be able to square up all he really owes.—How does District Attorney Price's account come out? Has not he too "seen darker days" than are in store for him?

We perceive by the American Sentinel (V. B.) that make a vigorous effort to repeal the State the victorious party in Pennsylvania will probably Tar, and let the interest on the State Debt go unpaid—in other words proclaim the Key Stones swindling bankrupt!—Such are the legitimate fruits of Loco-Foco victories.

"Syntax" wishes a chance to use his critical tomahawk on this specimen of the Queen's English perpetrated in a late Sun:

"The New Church of the Ascension, at the corner of Tenth street and Fifth Avenue, is rapidly approaching to completion, and will be ready for occupation in about a fortnight. It is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city, and in its style is Gothic."

We shan't allow any thing of the sort. We go for the largest liberty to that print in the manufacture of bad grammar and nonsense.

"CROSSING THE DELAWARE."—New Jersey has been Whig Battle Ground from the earliest dawn of Liberty. And in every peril she has stood to flint. Loco-Focism in Maine and Maryland, have gained a temporary ascendancy. But New Jersey has "stopped that ball." WASHINGTON "crossed the Delaware" in triumph; but Loco-Focism cannot pass that barrier. The "broad seal" of New Jersey has been again affixed to a Whig charter.

NEW JERSEY borders NEW YORK. She is kindred to us in blood and spirit. Her example will stimulate and nerve us. No matter how much of faltering and weakness is manifested in other States, New Jersey and New-York will band together in support of a Whig Revolution which brings relief to the People and the Country. And with our banner torn but flying, the States that fall now, will hereafter rally and return to the rescue. [Albany Eve. Journal.]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Visit of the Naval Apprentices to the Fair.—Yesterday being fixed upon for the reception of the Naval Apprentices of Brooklyn, they entered in a procession consisting of one hundred and twenty-five scholars with the necessary officers, and the band of the North Carolina. They were arranged by their officers in the area of the Fair, and addressed by the President of the Institute. Gen. TALLMADGE said:

Apprentices of the Naval School.—The American Institute takes great pleasure in welcoming you to their Fair. You have privileges greater than most of our fellow citizens by being educated at the public charge in a profession which attracts the attention of our whole country; that country has a right to expect a return from you for its attention, and has a right to believe you will fully discharge your duties in the hour of her danger. Let hand-labors boast of political importance, of "leading Captain Tyler," and the like, it is your duty to head off the enemies of your country. Take as your example the great men of your profession, men who, from positions as humble as that you now fill, have raised themselves to eminence and filled the world with the glory of their acts.

The path of promotion is open before you. Remember ever that "Honor and shame from no condition rise: Act well your part, there all the honor lies." Obedience, implicit and unquestioned, should be your first rule. He who would learn to command must first learn to obey. By obeying your officers you will best be enabled to defend your flag. That flag which your country looks to you to protect when you become older and have learned to bear it to glory and to triumph—that flag which your country expects you to hold aloft in its steady march upon the mountain wave. Let it never suffer in your custody.

When you have looked through the Fair you will arrange yourselves here again and return under charge of your officers. The American Institute wishes you all health and happiness, and is glad to see such a set of youngsters among its visitors. Three cheers were given by the school and joined in by the spectators; the band played Hail Columbia, and the boys dispersed.

LIFE OF HAHNEMANN, by A. GERALD HELL, with a Portrait. Pp. 128. D. PUBL. 213 Wall St. Pearl St. THE HOMOEOPATHIC EXAMINER, BY A. GERALD HELL, M.D. Nos. VII. VIII. IX. X. (July to Oct. 1846). New-York: S. Colman.

The Homoeopathic doctrine of Medicine is evidently making rapid and vigorous strides in both hemispheres. It has already attracted to its standard many eminent and honored names on this continent, while in Germany and France it nearly divides the suffrage, not of the entire medical fraternity, but of those characterized by independent and original thought. Nor are its advances external merely. What was at first a novel speculation—a timid deduction from a few casual experiments—has in half a century become a broad and stable system, armed at all points, confident of might, and doing battle gallantly, through its hundred authors and reviewers, with the Persian host of its opposers. If an error, it is no longer one to be laughed or frowned down, but must be resisted manfully, carefully, scientifically. A funny joke about infinitesimal doses will not overthrow it—it has outlived too many such. Were we sufficiently conversant with the science of Medicine in any form to give an opinion of the merits of a new system, our judgement of Homoeopathy would be, that while its merits as a distinctive creed may be overrated by its ardent disciples, it is clearly destined to enter into and modify, if it do not revolutionize, the established theories and practice of the Medical world. At all events, it has now attained a position in which no professor of the healing art can be justified in remaining ignorant of its principles or its progress, and, as an exponent of the one and a chronicler of the other, we commend the "Examiner" to the study of all inquirers.

The "Life of Hahnemann" is entirely too meagre and hurried even for popular circulation. It ought to have more distinctly set forth the principles of Homoeopathy in connexion with the biography of its founder.

"Tell me, ye Winged Winds," a song by Charles Mackay, music by Corrin, has just been published at Millet's Music Saloon, 329 Broadway.

"The Magazine of Horticulture, Botany, &c.," Oct. Edited by C. M. HONEY, has been published by Israel Post, 33 Bowery.

The Fall Exhibition of the Apollo Association is now open. It numbers one hundred Paintings and Drawings by sixty-seven American Artists, and is a favorite resort of the taste and fashion of our City. Strangers will be richly rewarded by visiting it.

Mr. J. W. Wright will give an Introductory Lecture on the Structure of the English Language at the Medical College, Crosby St. on Monday evening, 26th inst.

The Concert of Mr. G. KXOOR last evening was very fully attended by an intelligent and gratified audience.

U. S. BANK.—The appraisers have returned the value of the property conveyed by the Bank to its assignees in its late general assignment at \$5,100,700. It consists mainly of Real Estate, Lumber, Improvement stock, and sums due from Improvement Companies. The more available assets of the Bank had been specially assigned before.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—Twenty-five of castings for this road have been recently received at Dunkirk from the Vermilion furnace, Ohio. This, we think, is the first instance where Ohio has furnished this material in such large quantities.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—The quantity of Flour and Wheat delivered from the Erie Canal, during the second week in October, at the places named below, is as follows, viz:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.
Schenectady	801	
West Troy	19,274	50,328
Albany	41,934	15,106
Total	62,009	65,934

In removing a lot of mail bags at the St. Louis Post Office on Friday, the 8th inst. the clerks found a pocket-book which was stolen at the Theatre on Tuesday night containing papers, &c., but divested of the money. It is supposed that the thief threw it in there through the window.

A fire broke out yesterday about one o'clock in the third story of the new houses Nos. 50 and 52 John-st. by which the roof was nearly destroyed and some of the rooms materially injured. It is said to have been the act of an incendiary.

PRODUCTS FROM UPPER LAKES.—To-day may be set down as a new era in the history of products from the upper lakes, the receipts of wheat alone at this port from that region being 33,000 bushels. The receipts yesterday from the same source were 20,300 bushels. [Buff. Com. Adv. 15.]

For The New-York Tribune. Lines ON THE DEATH OF CHRISTINA NICHOLSON, AGED 10 YEARS.

Had she but died in earlier days,
Ere girlhood beamed upon her brow,
And life was in its dawning rays,
We could not weep as we do now.
For she was then like some young tree
Whose flowers had not begun to open,
Whose latent beauty none could see,
Whose bloom existed but in hope.
But then, Christina, bend and endear!
By mental beauties freshly blown!
The heart that lov'd, the hand that rear'd,
Were lifted up in joyous unknown—
Unknown save to a mother's heart.
When Love and Hope and shadowy fears
Would meet like spring-clouds and depart
In gladness showers of sun-bright tears.
Thy words mature enough to be
Of sympathy a faithful token:
Thy look mature enough to see
And read the heart before 'twas spoken.
Thy will mature enough to tune
Around thy parents' guiding growth;
Thy heart mature enough to shine
A most seraphic love for both.
Hence are the warm, embalm'd sighs
That o'er thy grave descend in dews;
Hence are the prayers that now arise,
Pure prayers which Heaven will not refuse,
And hence those hopes, dearer far
Than those of earthly souls can be,
That we shall meet above you star
Which shineth near Eternity.
New-York, Oct. 19, 1846. J. A. SMITH.

The Sailor's Home.—Mr. King's Speech. LAYING THE CORNER-STONE.

When we gave a brief account of the laying the corner stone of the new "Sailor's Home," in Cherry-st. we could not command space for the admirable address made on that occasion. We are now enabled to give that of Hon. THOS. BUTLER King of Georgia, from which our readers will derive a clearer idea of the magnitude and beneficence of the enterprise than from any thing we have yet published. We copy from the Express. The corner stone having been laid by Rev. Dr. Milnor, Mr. King said:

Mr. President—I beg you to accept my thanks for the honor you have done me in inviting me to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the "Sailor's Home," and permit me to say, that this event may justly be regarded as one of deep interest and much importance, whether considered in connection with our commerce, national defence and glory, or the moral, social, and physical condition of our seamen.

To the liberality and public spirit of the merchants of New-York will our country be indebted for this excellent establishment, and for the noble efforts they are making to rescue our brave tars from the degrading habits and vices which ruin them on shore.

Your gentlemen, is truly the charity that begins at home—the patriotism which in peace provides for war—the philanthropy which evinces your sense of duty towards that most useful, brave, but hitherto neglected class of our fellow-citizens, who constitute the sinews of our commerce in peace, and of our country's bulwark in war. To them we owe in no small degree indebted for the triumphant success of our commercial marine, and on them must we rely for strong arms and valiant hearts to meet our enemies on the ocean, and teach them that

"The star-spangled banner forever shall wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

The institution which you have this day founded will remain, I trust, for ages, a monument of your wisdom, liberality and patriotism. It is to cost, I am informed, about forty thousand dollars—contain a library and museum—be occupied as a sailor's boarding-house, and will accommodate three hundred persons to be in truth and in fact a "Sailor's Home." Although in this and other cities of the Union houses have been rented under the auspices of your society and its auxiliaries as "homes" for sailors, we have this day witnessed the commencement of the first building intended expressly for that purpose in our country. This is not only conclusive proof of the success of the experiments you have made in your efforts to protect the interests and improve the habits of our mariners, but of the energy and liberality of your society.

It is but a few years since the helpless and degraded condition of our seamen began to attract attention. Most of that badness knew of poor of Jack was that Smallet had celebrated his old punks in story, and Dibdin his gallantry in song—that he would ride a horse with an anchor instead of a bridle—that he loved his friends and would fight for his country—that he received his pay and spent it without a thought of to-morrow. He was permitted to waste his money, his character and his life without the least effort on the part of his fellow-citizens to rescue him from disease and ruin.

But, sir, thanks to the efforts of your society, it is not so now. The importance of redeeming this valuable class of men from the ruinous habits and practices which have hitherto beset them, has attracted the attention of the wise and the good. Societies have been formed, places of worship and hospitals have been provided, and now as the best foundation of good habits and to prevent the diseases to which seamen are most liable, you are providing comfortable and respectable boarding-houses, where all their wants will be cared for, and they will be exempt from those temptations to vice and the impositions of avarice and fraud which have ruined tens of thousands and cast the most gloomy shade over the character and fate of the sailor. Sir, yours is to elevate and improve the character and condition of our seamen. We hear complaints daily, that a large portion of our sailors are foreigners. What is the cause of this? Why is it that our native-born citizens do not avail themselves of the advantages which our extensive commerce affords, and enter as freely on board our ships and become seamen, as they pursue less lucrative avocations? Undoubtedly, it is in consequence of the common impression that the life of a seaman is one of imminent peril on the ocean and almost inevitable ruin on shore. I do not mean to say that our countrymen are wanting in moral or physical courage, but that all the lucrative pursuits of life being open to them, they will, as matter of course, select those that promise the least risk and the greatest happiness. It is therefore only necessary to improve the condition, elevate the character, and render the pursuit less hazardous, of our seamen, to secure an abundant supply of native citizens, to man both our commercial and military marine. This can only be accomplished by reforming the habits of the sailor and placing in his hands more accurate charts and better instruments, which will render his pursuit comparatively safe and desirable. To your society, sir, and its auxiliaries must we look for the improvement of his moral and physical condition, and to the surveys, which are constantly being made by all the commercial nations of the world, to the improvement in nautical instruments and ship building, for diminishing the dangers of the seas.

What was the condition of our seamen twenty years ago, compared with what it now is? Then we had but few hospitals for their reception when sick or disabled. No Seamen's Friend or Bethel Societies to protect them from unprincipled or designing men, and teach them to worship instead of profaning the name of their God. Then we had no accurate surveys, even of our own coast—no accurate charts of the ocean. Now we have hospitals, Sailors' Retreats and Saug Harbors in most

of the important ports of the Union; and you have commenced the work of reform in good earnest by providing comfortable lodging houses, to be managed under the auspices of your Society.

Now we have charts of every coast and every ocean. The improvement in nautical instruments has kept pace with the advancement in science and morals. It is said that at the battle of Trafalgar there was but one chronometer in the British fleet. Now there is scarce a vessel that sails the ocean without one.

Among the various and salutary reforms that are taking place in the management and treatment of seamen, none seems to have attracted more anxious attention than the practice of giving them a daily allowance of "grog" at sea. It is believed by many experienced and worthy ship-masters in the merchant service, that most of the evils which beset the life of a sailor, and many of the maladies and disasters at sea are attributable to this practice; and it is a fact, worthy the most serious consideration of those at the head of our navy, as well as those engaged in commerce, that the seaman employed on board our whaling ships, and most, if not all, our packet ships, and many common trading vessels receive no allowance of grog. It is estimated that we have about one hundred thousand seamen, and that near ten thousand of them are employed in the whale fishery; we therefore perceive that about one-fifth of our seamen have given up the use of grog at sea, and it is asserted that they discharge their duties more efficiently and cheerfully than when they were in the habit of receiving it. If it has been found practicable and beneficial to abolish this practice to so great an extent in the merchant service, the question may reasonably be asked, why not make the experiment also in the Navy, by giving the crew of one ship in each squadron additional pay and no grog?

This beneficial change has resulted from the establishment of "Homes" for Sailors afford the greatest encouragement to your Society to persevere in the good work you have so nobly commenced. In those already established in this city many thousands of sailors have been admitted, and in a great measure rescued from vice and ruin. Within the last three years, I am informed, between two and three hundred of those who have been admitted have become mates and masters of vessels. In Boston a similar result has been produced—near four hundred young men have become officers of vessels since they became boarders of the "Homes." The reformation in the habits and conduct of all who have taken lodgings at the "Homes" is indeed most remarkable, and shows conclusively that with proper efforts the character and condition of our seamen may be so elevated as to render the life of a sailor as desirable to the young men of our country as any other occupation. As further evidence of the beneficial effect which has been produced by providing Homes for our seamen, we find that during the year ending on June 30, 1841, the Seamen's Bank for two-and-a-half years deposits in the Bank at Savings, amounting to \$114,360, and that the funds in the Bank at this time amount to \$289,000, principally belonging to seamen. These facts speak a language not to be misunderstood or contradicted, and show beyond doubt or cavil the great change which has been effected in the character and habits of our seamen by the efforts of your Society.

What a striking contrast is presented in the condition of our mariners as compared to what it was ten years ago! Then nothing had been done except by individuals to reform their habits. Now we behold more than fifty organized societies, composed of our wealthy and influential citizens, directing their efforts to the accomplishment of this great work.

Sir, what gives to Great Britain her power, and makes her the first among the nations of the earth? It is not her twenty-five millions of people at home, nor is it her Colonies. It is her Commerce and her Navy. The United States are the second commercial nation, and therefore only second in that description of powers which controls the wealth, and constitutes the greatness of nations. France and Russia may build fleets, but they cannot man them. If ever we have another war with Great Britain, it will be upon the ocean. Her power on this continent will be swept from it, as the mist is driven before the wind. But on the ocean the contest will be long and bloody. Let us be prepared for it, though the day of its coming be far distant.

The average life of a sailor is estimated at about thirty-five years. There can be little doubt that his existence and usefulness may, by proper habits, be prolonged at least one-third—therefore the reformation which you will in all probability effect, must add very materially to our national strength, and the increased number of native born citizens, who under more favorable auspices may become seamen, will give us the most efficient body of mariners in the world. Go on, then, sir, in your noble efforts to reform the habits of our gallant tars, and rest not until our whole country is aroused and comes to your aid, and He, who alone can give the victory, shall crown your efforts with success.

MURDER.—On the night of last Monday, a gentleman named Jernigan was brutally assassinated in Greenbush, by two men named Edward and John Lanier.

The circumstances, as we learn, were these:—Mr. Statham, a tavern-keeper in Greenbush, had expelled the Laniers from his house for disorderly conduct. Two hours after, as Mr. Jernigan was going towards the stable of the tavern, in company with Mr. Statham, he (Mr. J.) was assaulted by the Laniers, knocked down by a blow on his head, and then stabbed through the heart. He died instantly. The assassins had been lying in wait for Mr. Statham, and mistook Jernigan for him.

[Washington (Ga.) News, Oct. 7.]

SUICIDE.—A singular suicide was committed yesterday, at Mr. W. Granger's, on the Macadamized road. A young man named John Bailey, in his employ, was directed to harness up a certain vehicle and convey a lady to this city. He followed the instructions so far as the errand was concerned, but disobeyed by taking a brougham with two horses instead of one. The animals ran away and dashed the carriage to atoms. This calamity so affected the young man, that he went privately into the barn, unlashed one of the horses, and with the halter hung himself by the neck. When discovered he was dead. Buff. Com. Adv.

A STREAK OF LECK.—Col. Wood, late Representative for the city of Natchez, has sailed for England, with documents sufficient to prove him the rightful heir to the great Wood estate. The Colonel will only be worth about \$130,000,000. [Crescent City.]

We formerly stated that on Tuesday last the officers of the Army waited on the Secretaries of War and Navy. The officers of the Navy also paid their respects to them. [Nat. Intelligencer.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 7.—The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 32, of which 16 were of yellow fever. We regret to perceive that the sickness is again rather on the increase. [New-Orleans Bee.]

DAUGHERTY'S PORTRAITS.—In looking over the specimens of the above style of Likenesses, exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute, we saw several executed in a superior style; but those taken by Mr. Howard, at the corner of Broadway and John-street, were decidedly the best, both in regard to likeness and style of execution, every feature and expression being fully developed, combining a much greater strength of light and shade than any we have yet seen.

GOLDSMITH'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING. 221 Broadway. Rooms open during day and evening. 612 61

SURTOUTS, CLOAKS, &c.—A large assortment of Beaver and Milled Cloths, for Surtouts and winter Frocks. Also, Cloak Cloths, received and will be made up to order at the Emporium of Camp Garments, at such prices as must offer inducements to purchasers. The style and finish of garments will be found to compare with any house in the trade.

WM. T. JENNINGS, 229 Broadway, 619 10th (2) American Hotel.

POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

OHIO.—The following returns have reached us by the Western mail.

Montgomery County.—The Whig Candidates for the Legislature are elected by 50 majority.

Delaware County.—Is reported to have given about 250 majority for the Whig ticket.

Fairfield County.—Van Buren majority about 1000.

Franklin County.—The Whig candidate has been elected.

Madison and Clark.—S. M. Wheeler, Whig, re-elected to the House.

GEORGIA.—In 78 counties heard from, the majority for McDonald is 2,951. There are yet 15 counties to be heard from.

Additional returns from Georgia make the number of Counties heard from to the 14th inst. 82. Eleven yet remain to be heard from. The total shows a vote of 38,797 for the present incumbent, and 31,046 for Dawson, being a majority in favor of the former of 7,751 votes. The remaining 11 Counties gave a majority of 784 for Colquitt at the Congressional election last year.

Representatives elected in 33 Counties—133 Locals and 121 Whigs.

We regret to learn from the National Intelligencer, that the Hon. DANIEL JENNIFER is confined at home, and his departure for Europe on his appointed mission to Austria delayed, by severe indisposition.

The Georgia papers inform us that Messrs. NISBET and ALFORD, two of the Representatives from that State, have been compelled, by private considerations, to resign their seats in Congress.

Immediately after Baron Mareschal, the late Austrian Ambassador, had taken leave of the President, the Chevalier de HULSEMANN (late Secretary to the Austrian Legation) was presented as Charge d'Affaires.

The Rev. Mr. Salsard, Rector of Grace Church, Philadelphia, was seized by a sudden attack of illness during the morning service of Sunday last. He recovered somewhat on being carried from the church, but not sufficiently to allow the services to proceed.

The New Orleans Bee of the 7th inst. says, in reference to the health of the city, the number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 32; of which 16 were of yellow fever.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin of the 6th inst. says:—Mr. N. F. Conly, who has been named in the papers as having been connected with the defalcations in the Canal Bank, returned to this city from the North yesterday in the ship St. Louis. Mr. C. is entirely unacquainted, and has entered the city in the midst of the epidemic, in consequence of the proceedings instituted while on his journey hence, prepared to meet all charges or demands against him.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

THOMAS HOLTMAN, WILLIAM FLATER, and CONRAD HOGGMEYER, to be Justices of the Peace in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

JOS. JACOB AYCOCK, commenced the world with nothing, and is now the richest man in the city—an evidence of what perseverance and economy can accomplish. The Astor House will retain a monument to his noble enterprise. Others, again, acquire greatness from acts of benevolence. He is now known about two months ago, as a man of means, in money, but the gratitude of so many people is a monument more durable than brass. A gentleman from the country called on Dr. Sherman, at